

JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 20.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1878.

NO. 17.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER,

DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY

CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON
WEST SIXTH STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1 50

For six months, : : : : 1 00

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trators and legal notices of like character
to be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES.

For Township Officers, each \$1.00

For County " " " 2.50

For District, Circuit, or State, \$5.00

W. R. OSBORN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Has located in Jasper, and offers his professional
services to the public, and will endeavor to merit
a share of patronage.

Office on Eighth street, in the room for-
merly occupied by Dr. Wehman. Residence
on the corner of 7th and Newton streets.
Sept. 14, 77-78.

C. H. MASON, W. S. HUNTER,

Attorneys at Law.

Will practice in Dubois and adjoining counties.
Will also attend Circuit Court in Warren, Dubois
and Perry counties.

Office—South Side of Public Square,
Jasper, Ind. Sept. 17th, 1875-ly.

WILLIAM BAKER, CLEMENT DOANE,

Attorneys at Law.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois county, and
adjoining counties. Particular attention given to col-
lection of debts.

Office in the "Courier" building, West Main Street.

WILL A. TRAYLOR

Attorney at Law,

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to col-
lection of debts.

Office—on the East of the St. Charles Hotel.
Sept. 15, 1874-77.

BRUNO BUETTNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Notary Public,

JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and
adjoining counties. Jan. 9, 1874.

J. F. DILLON, C. H. DILLON,

Attorneys at Law.

Office over Jos. Troxler's Saddle Shop,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Sept. 20th, 1876-77.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP

WM. GASSER,

North Main Street, opposite the Post Office.

JASPER, INDIANA.

Has built and opened a new shop for all kinds of
smith work. His long acquaintance with the citi-
zens of Dubois county, and the well known good char-
acter of his work, he trusts will give him a liberal share
of patronage. His prices will be made to suit the times.

Also shoeing and ironing of wagons or bug-
gies promptly attended to.

Wm. GASSER.

November 13th, 1874-ly

CHAS. BODMANN, H. H. HOFFMAN,

"The Old Reliable"

BODMANN'S

Leaf Tobacco

WAREHOUSE!

ESTABLISHED 1851. Nos. 57, 58,

61, and 63 West Front Street, foot of

Suspension Bridge, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Seed Leaf Auction Sales every Saturday.

The only Tobacco Warehouse in Cin-
cinnati that has a Seed Leaf trade. Stor-
age on Tobacco free for three months,

and charges reasonable as consistent
with fair dealings. Liberal advances
made on consignments upon receipt.

Send for weekly Tobacco Circulars.

CHAS. BODMANN & CO.,

Feb. 22, 78-8m. Cincinnati.

The Last Good Night.

Good night, my love! The way is dark
For thee and me;
Only a single step beyond
Can either see.

Our paths diverge—nay, do not weep,
God knoweth best;
Kiss me good night and let me sleep,
I long to rest.

All worlds are His who cares for us;
"Twere sweet, dear love,
To go together from this home
To that above.

But all our Heavenly Father's ways
Are surely right;
In life or death, we'll trust in Him,
So, love, good night.

Still I am thine and thou art mine
In heaven as here;
Me thinks the veil will not be thick
Between us, dear.

Thou wilt come soon! Work while 'tis
day,

And serve the right;

Remember that I wait for thee—

Dear love, good night.

The Coming Tobacco Crop.

We publish the following article on
the subject of tobacco, which we clip
from the Tobacco News, published in
Louisville, Ky., to which we call special
attention:

Whatever difference of opinion there
may be either as to the quantity to be
planted during the coming season, or
whether or not the fly is eating up the
plants, it must be apparent to the most
superficial observer that more hangs on
the quality than the quantity to be raised
this year.

Tobacco is considered low at present—
too low, says the grower to pay to raise it.
If such is the case, he can blame no
one but himself if he grows any more of
that which does not pay.

When it is asserted that tobacco is too
low to pay to raise it is necessary to
inquire what kind of tobacco is meant, as
to apply such an assertion to all kinds
and grades is not true.

Nondescript, and all other tobacco
without character, may not pay to raise
at present prices, and we do not suppose
that it does; still it is and has been sell-
ing for all it is worth, with a difference
of five per cent. against the exporter of
such this year as compared with last
year, between gold and exchange now
and then. Taking for granted, therefore,
that all tobacco of the description al-
luded to have not paid the grower, busi-
ness men generally would suppose they
would quit growing any more of such
this year. Whether they do or not is
another question. Some argue that as
they got only 3c or 5c, as the case may
be, for their last year's, they will try and
raise double the quantity this year, and
so make up in quantity what they lost in
price. If, however, it costs them just so
much for seed and labor to raise 1,000
lbs. and does not pay at 3c or 5c, we fail
to see how it can pay them any better to
raise 2,000 lbs. if raising costs them
double what it does to raise 1,000 lbs.

They raise more tobacco, but do they
make any more money? We say that
the more they raise of it the less they will
get per pound—for the reason that by
increasing the production and stocks on
hand in the world, now enough to sup-
ply the wants of the world for the next
two or three years, the prices will become
less and less. The more there is grown
the lower the price will be, until, with
the stocks on hand, it will be next to
worthless.

By deluging the market with stuff
which in former years was never sent to
the market, but allowed to rot on the
field, farmers commit financial suicide,
as all such low grades only depress the
value of any better grades they may
have; whereas if the trash and very com-
mon lugs were left to rot, their good
lugs and leaf would not only bring more
than enough to make up the difference
for any want of the lower grades, but
give a chance for all such lower grades
now in the markets of the world to be
worked off, and leave them in a healthy
condition to receive a larger crop the
following year.

In the coming season, therefore, farm-
ers have it in their own hands whether
they will be repaid for their labors or
not. If they attempt to raise more than
they can cultivate and cure properly,
they will miss their mark again and
only have another opportunity next
year to complain of prices which don't
pay.

On the other hand, if they will raise
plants of good varieties, set out no more
than they can cultivate thoroughly, and
provide house room to cure it properly,
and thus succeed in making good tobacco,
we will hear no complaints of tobacco
not paying them next year.

Although tobacco is depressed in some
respects to-day, it can not be said that
such applies to strictly good quality, as
there is not a market either in this
country or abroad but what is bare of
such and will want it. In the balance of
the 1877 crop, yet to be marketed,
there is doubtless some good to fine
leaf tobacco, but we question if there is
much.

a pound more than will be wanted, and
at good prices, before the 1878 crop can
be made available.

It was only last week that the corres-
pondent of the Tobacco News in Lon-
don said in his report, "From all ac-
counts there is not a fine, black hoghead
left." From Bremen in the same paper,
we read that they "want good tobacco,
no matter of what kind or growth"—
even stems they want, but "they must be
good, clean Kentucky stems," whereas,
on the other hand, the same authority
repeats what every well posted tobacco
man knows, "that Germany is brimful of
common stuff," which is the case in every
market in the world.

By raising, therefore, strictly good and
fine tobacco of all varieties, farmers can
not go far astray in the coming season.
To raise anything else will be disastrous
to themselves and all connected with the
trade.

If the war in Europe goes on, or
whether it does not, it will pay farmers
better, much better to raise corn in pre-
ference to tobacco, unless the better
grades. To pursue the old course will
be ruin, with no one to blame but them-
selves.

We hear of only half a crop in some
sections as probable, which may be all
well enough, if they raise good tobacco,
but unless it is good it will be just half a
crop too much.

For the Jasper Courier.

What is Fate?

This is a question that has exhausted
human thought and ingenuity for ages
past, and all is left in darkness and in-
doubt. Men, like Milton's fallen angels,
have reasoned high of providence, fore-
knowledge, will, and fate; fixed fate,
free-will, fore-knowledge absolute, and
found no end in wandering mazes lost.

And why? Simply because they have
attempted to reconcile free-will and fate
—a thing impossible.

Foreknowledge, decree, election, and
fate all mean the same thing, and are
terms used to express the will of Deity.
No one who professes to be of the elect,
can deny the veracity of the doctrine of
fate, for, if, as he thinks, God has foreor-
dained him to a particular end, then he
the creature under the decree of his
Creator, cannot evade that end. To as-
sert freedom then, in one who is elected
(fated), is too absurd for anything but
derision, as the incompatibility is too
gross and glaring for reconciliation.

We should not evade God's truth and
craven to vulgar prejudice as did Gal-
ileo in astronomy, and Edwards, Hamil-
ton, Haven, and others in mental science;
but stand firm in his immutable and
eternal laws. If God foresees what a
thing will do, and makes that thing, he
most assuredly made that thing to do
what it does do, or otherwise he makes
things in vain.

To say that his works operate differ-
ently from what he made them to do,
is to declare him a short sighted boob,
and without power to remedy his own
defects.

Foreknowledge then, and decree can
not escape necessitation, and every effort
to separate them will only involve us in
absurdity, for God cannot be robbed of
his supreme government over his own
works, and in carrying out every wish
he may have.

God himself is under a law of neces-
sity and His wisdom and power certainly
forbid the idea of his allowing anything
to exist contrary to his wish. Our births
and deaths are fated, with the means
thereunto, and every step we take be-
tween birth and death is fated. The
very law of education itself is a fated
law. For instance, it is fatally certain
that we cannot even learn our mother
tongue or the alphabet without instruc-
tions; and when learned it is fatally cer-
tain that we cannot help but know them.

The physical universe depends wholly
upon fatality for its glorious harmony
and eternal preservation, and but for the
reliable constitution of man in his sus-
ceptibility of pleasure and pain, and his
steady relation to his Creator, good and
evil would be neutralized and lost in
the destructive vortex, casualism.

Grant the existence of God and his
rule and government over all things, then
will instruction in his laws prove valu-
able to simple mortals and acceptable to
the divine law giver.

—Sullivan Democrat: The work on
the narrow gauge road road is being
pushed forward with an energy and vig-
or that indicates a determination to put
the enterprise through. The work is
now progressing on the line from here
to the Wabash river. Considerable grad-
ing has been completed in the south
part of town.

—North Winchester Journal: The
Synodical Sunday-school convention of
the Evangelical Lutheran church will be
held in their church in this city on
Wednesday and Thursday, June 5 and 6.
Preparations are being made, and no
doubt a grand good time will be had
for furtherance of Sabbath school work,
and it is hoped a large attendance will
be had.

Petersburg Railroad Election.

[Petersburg Press.]

The following is the number of votes
cast: Total number of votes, 440; for
the appropriation, 388; against the ap-
propriation, 51; and one person voted a
township ticket, which of course was not
counted: majority for the appropriation
337.

At Washington the appropriation was
defeated by a majority of over 800, and
in the two other townships a majority
for the road was obtained.

Messrs. Campbell and Hollingshead
were in the city during the election and
these gentlemen informed us that work
on the road would commence immedi-
ately, and the road would be finished
from Petersburg to the river by July
next. The road will not pass through
Washington as originally intended, that
place having voted down the tax. The
builders of the road say that the road
will be built three miles west of Wash-
ington and will connect with the O. &
M. R. R. by a switch. The citizens of
Washington made a grand mistake in
voting against the enterprise as the
above will show.

With the completion of the road times
will improve wonderfully. Trade that
has been leaving this place and going to
our neighboring railroad towns will at
once return. Real estate will advance
with the building of the road, while in-
numerable coal mines will be opened
and thousands of dollars will be brought
into our county each month. Improve-
ments of every kind will spring up at a
rapid rate and within one year from the
completion of the road our town will be
known as one of the most enterprising
in Southern Indiana.

Government Credit.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

The Journal is trying to make a point
against the democratic party because on
the eve of our late civil war the govern-
ment was compelled to pay a high rate
of interest for the money it borrowed.
This the Journal lays to the doors of the
democracy, and predicts dire calamity
to the country should it again come
into power.

The Journal forgets that during the
term of Mr. Guthrie as secretary of the
treasury—and at a time when the de-
mocracy was in full control of every de-
partment of the general government—the
treasury was overflowing with money,
and the secretary paid a premium of
sixteen per cent. for the outstanding ob-
ligations of the government. It is true
that when the dark cloud of the rebellion
overspread the nation, the government
had to pay high rates of interest for the
money it borrowed, but it is also true
that a few years previous to that time
its credit was higher than it ever was
before or since. At no time since the
government was formed, save the period
we have named, has it had money to
meet all its obligations without borrow-
ing, and enough besides to enter the
market and buy up its obligations, due
in the future at a large premium. When
the republican party does as well as this
it will be time enough for the Journal
to boast of its party's financial wisdom,
and criticize the acts of the democracy
in relation to the public credit.

Something Quite Soft.

"Why, your hands feel as soft as silk,"
said I, as I shook hands with the widow.
"Nonsense, Doctor," she replied—
"Here with some more flattery are you?
My hands are not as soft as your own,
this minute."

"Why, your hand," said I "feels so
soft I'd be afraid to squeeze it. I never
felt anything so soft."

"Now, Doctor, just listen at you again!
If you never felt anything as soft as my
hands, and even softer—much softer—
you know it has been your own fault,"
and I thought the widow blushed as
though sorry she had said it.

"Fray," said I, becoming deeply inter-
ested, "what might I have felt that is
softer than your hand?"

"Hush, now! You don't know, of
course. You are very innocent," and
then I could have sworn the widow was
blushing.

"Upon my honor, I don't know," was
my still more interesting reply; "won't
you tell me or show me?"

"No, you know I won't tell you!"

"Then show me won't you?"

"I don't like to. But you are such a
dundee, one must do almost anything to
get rid of you."

"Certainly."

And she took my hand mincingly in
hers.

"Now shut your eyes, Doctor."

I closed my eyes in an instant. She
lifted my hand up and up. I held my
breath, and dear reader, before I sus-
pected what she was about, she had
placed it gently on my—head!

—The friends of Hon. Geo. G. Rely,
of Vincennes, will, it is understood,
present his name to the Republican State
Convention as a candidate for Attorney-
General. Mr. Rely's reputation as a
lawyer stands high in Southwestern In-
diana.

The New State House.

[Vincennes Sun.]

The Sun does not wish to be under-
stood as championing the interests of
Ed May, for it is not. If, however, he
submitted the best plan, and it can be
built within the limit of \$2,000,000,
then the work should go forward, for
Indiana has no state house—no place for
the "mighty Solons" to rest the soles of
their pants in. Before any state house
act had been passed, or board of com-
missioners formed, or money expended,
or the old building removed, the Sun
was opposed to the project on account
of its imposing additional tax, in a time
of such great financial distress, on the
people already overburdened.

In the interest of common justice let
it not be said that a few defeated archi-
tects stopped the progress of a public
enterprise now so greatly needed. It
would not be prudent, it would not be
economy, it would not be right.

—An action brought by a dressmaker
trading under the name of Mrs. Rosalia,
in Regent street London, against Mr.
Thistlethwayte, to recover \$4,655 for
dresses supplied to his wife, has just
been tried in London. In consequence
of Mrs. Thistlethwayte's extravagance,
her husband, after paying several debts
which she had contracted, agreed to al-
low her \$2,500 pin money, on her un-
dertaking not to incur any further debts.
She had, nevertheless, contracted other
debts to the amount of \$150,000, and Mrs.
Thistlethwayte refused to pay any more.
For the defendant it was contended that
his wife had no authority to pledge his
credit after the arrangement he had
made with her, and that he had done all
in his power to make that known to the
tradespeople with whom she dealt. The
plaintiff maintained that the bills had
been contracted for such articles as the
defendant's wife was reasonably entitled to,
and that the charges were moderate.
Lord Coleridge, in summing up, con-
demned the waste of money to which
such persons as Mrs. Rosalia pauder,
describing it as a great discredit of so-
ciety. The Jury gave a verdict against
the plaintiff.

The statistics compiled by the mercan-
tile agency of Dunn & Co. for the first
quarter of the year show the number of
failures to have been 3,355, with liabili-
ties of \$82,078,826. This is a large in-
crease over the last two years, the num-
ber in the same period of 1877 having
been 2,869, with liabilities of \$54,538,070
and in 1876 2,806, and \$64,644,156. The
agency partly accounts for the increase
by the fact that its operations now em-
brace a larger number of smaller traders
than before but this does not account for
all of it. It is due to the exceptionally
dull winter, the continued shrinkage of
values, and in the main we believe to
the fact that hundreds who have been
really bankrupt for years, have finally
let go. There have been a number of
such cases here, and if the house should
join in the repeal of the law, a very large
number may be looked for during the
present quarter. —[Indianapolis News.]

—Immediately before the final ballot
which was to decide the election of a
new pope, Cardinal Pecci, pale and nerv-
ous, went to one of the members of the
sacred college and desired to have a few
private words. "I can not restrain my-
self. I feel the necessity for speaking to
the sacred college; I fear it may commit
an error. People have given me the re-
putation of being a learned doctor—I am
not. I am believed to be a savant—I am
not. I am supposed to have the quali-
ties necessary to be a pope—I have not.
I desire to say this to the cardinals." As
his friend, wise and judicious, said: "As
to your doctrine—you have not to judge
of it, but we do that; as to your quali-
ties for the papacy—God knows them
and he will act." In a few moments the
votes were counted, and he was chosen.

—Evansville Courier:—Mrs. Mary
Graham, widow of the late John W.
Graham, of Rockport, died early on
Sunday morning at the residence of her
son-in-law, Captain J. W. Wartmann.
She was 80 years of age and was the
mother of Joseph Graham, of Enterprise,
Indiana; Samuel D. and James Graham,
of Rockport; Mrs. Dr. DeBruiler, Mrs.
Captain Wartman and Miss Nannie
Graham, of this city, and has numerous
relatives in southern Indiana. Mrs.
Graham was one of the pioneers of
southern Indiana, having resided in this
section of the state since 1819. She had
been an invalid for several years. Her
remains were taken to Rockport yester-
day morning for interment.

—Mrs. Jane Grey Swishelm wants
Susan B. Anthony to tell under oath the
story she told to twenty ladies in a
Princeton, Ill., parlor two years before
Mrs. Woodhull's publication. This story
relates to the Tilton scandal, and if told,
would in a great measure settle every
doubt as to Mrs. Tilton's last confession.
Mrs. Swishelm declares that Miss An-
thony and Mrs. Cady Stanton could re-
veal more than all other witnesses com-
bined.